Title: Colistin resistance among blood culture isolates at a tertiary care centre in Hungary

Authors: Emese Juhász, Miklós Iván, Eszter Pintér, Júlia Pongrácz, Katalin Kristóf

PII: S2213-7165(17)30147-9
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2017.08.002
Reference: JGAR 471

To appear in:

Received date: 8-6-2017
Revised date: 31-7-2017
Accepted date: 2-8-2017

Please cite this article as: Emese Juhász, Miklós Iván, Eszter Pintér, Júlia Pongrácz, Katalin Kristóf, Colistin resistance among blood culture isolates at a tertiary care centre in Hungary (2010), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2017.08.002

Colistin resistance among blood culture isolates at a tertiary care centre in Hungary

Emese Juhász, Miklós Iván, Eszter Pintér, Júlia Pongrácz, Katalin Kristóf

Diagnostic Laboratory of Clinical Microbiology, Institute of Laboratory Medicine, Semmelweis University

Corresponding author: Emese Juhász

E-mail: juhasz.emese@med.semmelweis-univ.hu

Telephone: 36 1 459 1500 / 62106

Address: Semmelweis Univesity, Institute of Laboratory Medicine, Nagyvárad tér 4, 14. emelet, 1089, Budapest, Hungary

Highlights

- The first *mcr-1* positive *E. coli* strain was found in Hungary.
- The prevalence of colistin resistance among enterobacterial strains isolated from blood cultures was 0.6%, but colistin resistant subpopulations were found in 17% of isolates.
- The prevalence of colistin resistance among *P. aeruginosa* and *A. baumannii* strains was 1.3% and 2.6%, respectively, but MDR strains with colistin resistant subpopulations were revealed.
- All *S. maltophilia* isolates were resistant to colistin at MIC_{50} 64 mg/l.